

# Palmetto

The Official Journal of the South Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

## PARTISAN



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November 2011

# How The War Was About Slavery

By Paul C. Graham, Associate Editor

The relationship between slavery and the Southern bid for independence is one of the most vexing questions confronting us during the *Sesquicentennial of The Cause for Southern Independence*. In the current dialogue there seems to be one and only one acceptable answer to the questions concerning the cause and/or meaning of the war, namely, that it was “about slavery.”

This position normally implies that the South *seceded* from the union in order to preserve slavery or that the South *seceded* because the “peculiar institution” was threatened by the election of Abraham Lincoln. However, the characterization that the war was “about slavery” can only have meaning if we look not only at the role slavery played in the *division* of the Union, but also during the actual *conflict* between those divided. It seems reasonable, therefore, to put forth the following question to those who engage in this kind of rhetoric: *If* the war was about slavery, then *how* was it about slavery?

## Secession and Slavery

Let us begin with the issue of secession. Before doing so, however, it must be pointed out that the South as a whole did not secede, but rather individual Southern states.

The causes for the secession – or non-secession, as the case may be – of individual Southern states, was not a monolithic or one dimensional affair, but rather, a multifaceted response to the election of Abraham Lincoln and his subsequent determination to *preserve* the Union.

During the first wave of secession, beginning with South Carolina on December 20, 1860, many of the Deep South states made it clear that their actions were, at least in part, motivated by the perceived threat to the institution of slavery. Other “slave states,” particularly those of the upper and western regions of the South, remained in the union until Abraham Lincoln called for invasion to quell

the “rebellion.” Still other slave states did not secede at all, but stayed in the union—some by express consent, others through coercion.

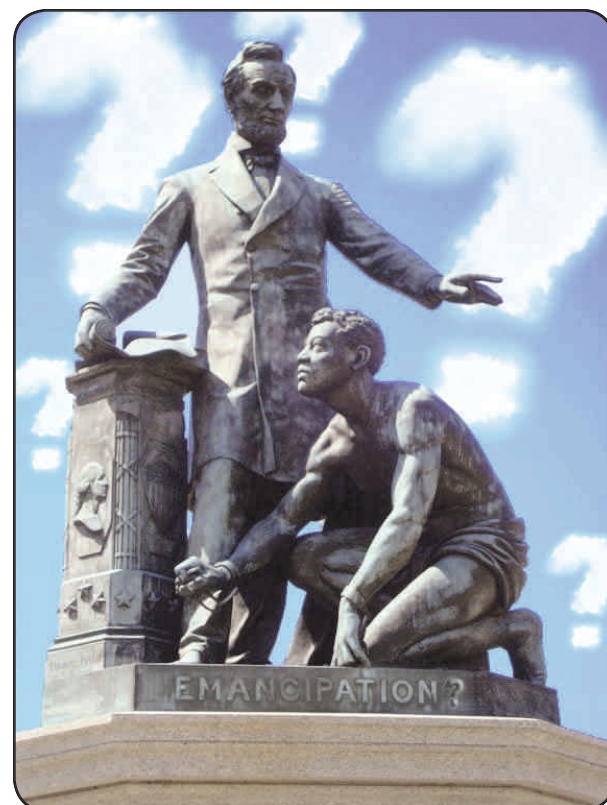
Insofar as slavery was linked to the stated reasons for secession in some of the individual Southern States, it consisted of the *preservation* of slavery where it existed and the *extension* of slavery into the territories.<sup>1</sup> Of these, the preservation of slavery would appear to be most relevant to our inquiry. This is because by leaving the Union, the Southern states forfeited any claim to settle or affect any legislation regarding how and by whom the territories would be settled. For this reason we will focus on whether or not the preservation of slavery was among the causes of the war.

## The Corwin Amendment

Between December 1860 and April 1861, seven states had declared their independence from the United States *without any shots being fired*. During this crucial interim, the 36th U.S. Congress set to work in earnest to find a compromise to bring the seceded states back into the Union, or at least avert the exodus of the eight other states who where at that time considering secession.

Among the many proposals put forth, one gained significant bi-partisan support in both houses of Congress. It was an amendment to the Constitution, what would have become the 13th. The Corwin Amendment, named after Representative Thomas Corwin of Ohio, would unambiguously and permanently protect the institution of slavery from any action taken by the federal government:

Art. 13. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of the said State.<sup>2</sup>



Although largely symbolic, this resolution was put forth to assure the South there would be no effort made by the United States government to *interfere* with slavery in the Southern States; that they were willing to put it in writing and guarantee that the issue would *never* again be a cause of concern to them if they would return to the Union and/or remain therein.

See **Slavery**, on page 6

## Richmond's silent gem

# Oakwood Confederate Cemetery

By Brag Bowling

Nestled in the ancient Church Hill section of Richmond, Virginia, not far from the famed St. John's Episcopal Church, site of the immortal clarion call of Patrick Henry who stated “Give me liberty or give me death” lies Oakwood Cemetery. In August 1854, the City of Richmond need of a new cemetery and purchased 66 Eastern Henrico which would become wood Cemetery. Eventually growing to 176 Oakwood has a rich history.

Oakwood became a necessity when Virginia seceded in 1861 and war was forced her. On August 12, 1861, following the of First Manassas, the City of Richmond designated Oakwood for Confederate internments. Located less than one from the Confederate mega hospital, Chimborazo, a steady stream of horse drawn wagons

and hearses trudged slowly down Oakwood Avenue carrying the brave Confederate soldiers who had given their lives for their fledgling nation. Other soldiers were brought directly from local battlefields.

Fighting around Richmond was always intense but not nearly as much as in 1862 and 1864. The Seven Days Battle of 1862 saved the Confederacy from an early defeat by banishing George McClellan and his Yankee Army from the Old Dominion. But this victory was not without cost. Thousands of Confederate soldiers from every Southern state became casualties, many of whom died and are buried in Oakwood. In 1864 the Union Army of the Potomac under General Grant were once again knocking on Richmond's front door and General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, outnumbered and outgunned, fought valiantly to protect Richmond and defeat Grant. Horrific battles such as Cold Harbor added to the butcher's toll and by the end of the war, the Confederate burial ground at Oakwood totaled over 7.5 acres and contained an estimated 17,000 Confederate soldiers, making Oakwood the second largest Confederate cemetery and the cemetery

containing the most combat casualties. The dead represent every state in the Confederacy.

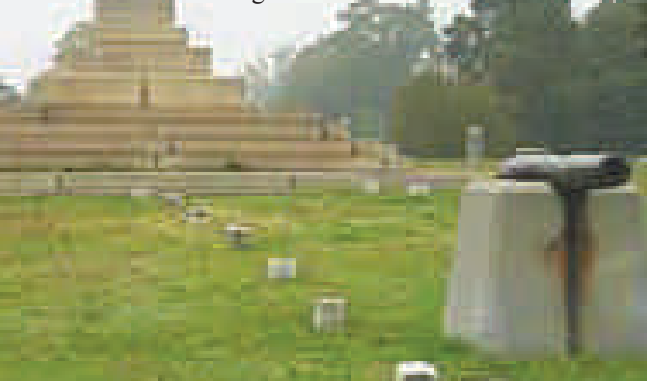
Many Union dead were also initially buried at Oakwood. In 1866, the Yankee dead were relocated to other very well maintained Federal cemeteries in the Richmond area. Legend has it that black Union soldiers were buried in the Oakwood Confederate section but were unceremoniously left by the victorious Union at Oakwood in 1866 when the Union soldiers were reinterred at the well tended Yankee cemeteries such as the one on Williamsburg Road. Today, the federal cemeteries stand in sharp contrast to Oakwood which has somehow withstood 150 years of neglect and poor maintenance.

Initially, crude wooden upright markers were placed in Oakwood. As the years rolled by, these wooden markers rotted, or were stolen and used for firewood. The cemetery immediately following the war was in a shabby condition which was recognized by the people of the City of Richmond. On April 13, 1866, one year following Appomattox, The Ladies Memorial Association for the Confederate Dead in Oakwood,

See **Oakwood**, on page 7

Give me liberty or give me death” lies Oakwood Cemetery. In August 1854, the City of Richmond need of a new cemetery and purchased 66 Eastern Henrico which would become wood Cemetery. Eventually growing to 176 Oakwood has a rich history.

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Oakwood Cemetery today

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**4 Merry Christmas to All...**



# STANDING GUARD

Mark Simpson  
SC Division Commander



There are many unique characteristics among the peoples of our American culture, but one that everyone seems to embrace equally; we all like to be “winners”.

On September 17th I enjoyed watching the Clemson Tigers (*sorry Gamecock fans*) defeat the defending national champions of college football, the Auburn Tigers at “Death Valley”. The real beauty of such a victory for Clemson is the fact they were the underdog and given little hope to play well against the foe, let alone finish as the victor.

At the end of the game, many remarks were made by both commentators, players and coaches, but one that particularly stands out in my mind was the team commitment and belief in who they are. One Clemson player, Dalton Freeman said, “*We really took it personally when people said we were soft. This is a very mature group. We never stopped believing.*”

Clemson’s stats on the day were also most notable. They not only won the game but they put some impressive records on the books and they did so against a remarkable opponent. The Clemson quarterback, Tahj Boyd stated, “*I thought I went out and proved a lot to people; the best part about it is we aren’t a one-dimensional team, everybody’s going to eat in this offense.*”

Can you see us (SCV) in this picture? I hope so. We too are a mature organization; 115 years in the making and generations of DNA makeup producing another generation of Southern gentlemen prepared to defend Dixie and her rights and history. Our detractors say we are “soft” and perhaps the underdog but we, like real champions, must focus on the depth and dimensions within our ranks. In South Carolina, every man “*carries a rifle*” and all serve in some capacity. Commanders must see to it that this is the order of the day.

As a team, whether united on the Camp or Division level, we can always be victorious no matter what the odds are. Victory comes to those who utilize the multiple talents and skills God gave us and NEVER..... NEVER, STOP BELIEVING.

**Mark A. Simpson, Commander**  
**South Carolina Division**  
**Sons of Confederate Veterans**

“What have you  
done for a Confederate  
Veteran Today?”

# Palmetto PARTISAN

The Official Journal of the South Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

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# Partisan Wins Another One!



**The Editors and the staff of the Palmetto Partisan, the official newsletter of the South Carolina Division of the SCV, are once again happy to report that the Palmetto Partisan has received the Dewitt Smith Jobe Award for the best Division newsletter in the SCV at our national convention in Montgomery, AL this past July. This is the third consecutive year that the Partisan has received this ward and the fourth time in the past five years. Our thanks go to all of those who contributed to the Partisan’s success during the past year.**

## Legislative Review

Gene Hogan



The past legislative session was only seventeen days old when a unique historical observance took place, one in which the South Carolina Division played a major role. It was on January 28, 2011, that a Concurrent Resolution of the South Carolina General Assembly proclaimed the day to be “South Carolina Flag Day.” It marked the Sesquicentennial of the official adoption of the state’s Palmetto Flag. The observance was held at Fort Moultrie and a copy of the Resolution was presented by its authors, Sen. Chip Campsen (Charleston) and Sen. Danny Verdin (Laurens), the latter a former SC Division Commander.

The impetus for the recognition of the Sesquicentennial observance actually travelled along dual paths. While the SC Division had passed a resolution at the 2010 Division Convention and had communicated to Sen. Verdin a desire to see it become an official state proclamation, the National Parks Service had also expressed their interest in recognition of the day to Sen. Campsen. The Senate passed and the House of Representatives concurred in the Resolution near the end of the 2010 session.

Currently, we are between sessions of the 119<sup>th</sup> General Assembly. Legislation offered during the 2011 session can still be acted upon during the 2012 session. That is the case with H. 4134, sponsored by Rep. Chip Limehouse (Charleston). It is a proposed House Rules change that would preclude the body from meeting on May 10, Confederate Memorial Day. It reads as follows,

“**10.12** If the tenth of May, Confederate Memorial Day, which is recognized as a state holiday pursuant to the provisions of Section 53-5-10 falls on a day in which the House of Representatives would normally meet for a regularly scheduled session day, the House shall observe the state holiday and will not meet on this day.”

Rep. Limehouse introduced this legislation on April 27 and it quickly picked up ten co-sponsors from all regions of the state. As it is a Rule change, it only requires House approval to go into effect.

A bill that deals with the display of a “historic flag”, S.108, was introduced by Sen. Verdin in 2011. If passed into law, it would prevent a landlord or a homeowners association from barring the display of any flag, as long as it was a banner of historical significance displayed in a respectful manner. Commenting on his bill, Sen. Verdin posed the question, “How can we squelch patriotic expression?”

Of course, no review of the legislative environment is complete without addressing the presence of the Battle Flag at the Soldiers’ Monument. Eleven years after the transition from the dome to its present location, Sen. John Courson (Richland) observed that there had been “no serious debate” regarding the flag. There are many Statehouse observers that hope Sen. Courson’s assessment remains true a year from now and for many years to come.

In most years, a summary such as this would begin and end in Columbia. However, this year is different. During the annual Reunion held in Montgomery, the membership received a call to action across state lines – action that brought the SCV into a dialogue with members of Congress.

Members of the Virginia Division involved with the management of Oakwood Cemetery expressed their frustration with the Veterans Administration’s reticence to provide upright markers bearing the names of the soldiers buried there. Currently, three soldiers’ graves are designated by three digit blocks covering the cemetery. After years of neglect by the City of Richmond, the Virginia Division had taken control of Oakwood in 2010.

Following an update on the VA issue, CIC Givens called on the membership to write letters expressing, to their Congressional representatives, disappointment with the VA’s actions and requesting that they be required to comply with the law and provide the markers. Meanwhile, the Virginia Division will continue an appeal process that also seeks to move the VA to action.





# THE FIELD PULPIT

Ken Temples  
SC Division Chaplain



Hello Friends and Compatriots,

I want to take the time to express to you how much you mean to me as Chaplain. I have enjoyed meeting and sharing with many of you about the spiritual direction of our organization as it relates individually to each man. Many in the South Carolina Division are God Fearing and deeply spiritual men. I feel that it will be upon the shoulders of these men that our Division and National Organization will prosper. God has, is now, and will in the future, send us these men if we direct our prayers for this organization upon this desire. Please pray for me as I continue to seek out men to lead our SC Division Regional Prayer Breakfasts in January. What a powerful way to start the new year as an organization. Also continue to pray for the success of the proposed South Carolina Division Basil Manly Scholarship Fund. Things are beginning to come together and I should have a more in-depth report in the next Partisan as to its mission and fundraising efforts. I pray that God will bless each of you in a special way this Thanksgiving Season.

### It's Not About Us!

Sometimes the most gratifying feeling in life comes when we sacrifice a little time or money to help others. Christ never came to feed an ego but to humbly serve others. Our Confederate heritage is bathed in this act of humility and sacrifice for others.

Take the youthful and brave Sam Davis, he chose the gallows over his own self-interest and the harm that could befall other comrades. The humble and caring Sgt. Richard Kirkland, he chose to risk his life to give precious water to dying enemy soldiers. Our own Robert E. Lee, when broken and in need after the war refused to sell his name for wealth but later accepted a meager salary to teach young men at Washington College. These men had many things in common, but one driving force that wove them firmly together was their sacrificial love for their fellow man, that required their self-denial.

On Sept. 11, 2001, 343 firefighters lost their lives in the World Trade Center trying to save those inside. It was not about them but OTHERS.



Some of the greatest last words in the Bible were prayers for others. As Stephen was being stoned to death he cried with a loud voice, "Lord lay not this sin to their charge." As Jesus hung upon the cross close to death He prayed "Father forgive them for they know not what they do." To their last hours upon this earth they were thinking not of themselves but others.

The other day I e-mailed Texas Lonestar Camp Chaplain Larry Shahan, (who has Acute Myeloid Leukemia) a word of encouragement and prayer. Here is his response;

*"I have been feeling the power of the prayers that have been said for me.*

*As I have been here in the Methodist Hospital in San Antonio, Texas I have been most impressed with the women and men working on the oncology ward. These folk are really super and doing super jobs for people like me and some that are worse. I truly believe that they are real caregivers and deserve God's Blessing in all they do. They always have a smile and an encouraging word for everyone. They are always ready to do whatever they can to help you. Please add them to your prayer list and lift them up for the Lord to bless."*

Men, here is another of God's men thinking not of himself but others. What a wonderful example of what God has placed upon the hearts of men who put Him first. Please pray for Chaplain Shahan. If you know of someone who fits this description and would like to honor him with the SGT. RICHARD KIRKLAND award this year please send me their application. It would be my honor to present them with this worthy award. Also, if you have never served in a leadership position for your Camp, your Division, or on a National level, and your service is needed, then serve! It could be a starting point to do greater things for others.

May God steer our hearts in His direction of unselfish concern for others.

**Your Friend and Chaplain,  
Ken Temples**

# MUSTER

Leland Summers  
SC Division Lt. Commander

*We ... The Sons of Confederate Veterans, "an organization of Southern men, 50,000 strong by the time of our 2016 Reunion that knows itself to be and is widely seen by others as the pre-eminent authority on Southern Heritage and American Liberty."*



Please take a few moments to ponder on this statement. This is the vision statement that we unanimously adopted at the 2011 National Reunion in Montgomery. This vision statement does not take the place of our Charge. It provides us with method and an instrument to fulfill the Charge that we pledge to.

It places us in the position to involve ourselves in the business of heritage offense rather than heritage defense. It provides us the opportunity to use our intellect and wisdom to perpetuate "those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish". Will you play or sit in the stands watching? This vision will become fruition if you do your part. You have probably heard me say more than once that the Sons of Confederate Veterans is a fraternal brotherhood grounded in truth, honor, and action. Our Confederate ancestors did not sit by and watch. We, with his blood in our veins can't either. Now is the time for you to emulate his virtues. Let's not wait till next month or next year to do it. Let's do it now. South Carolina did not wait to see what other states would do before taking action.

We can accomplish the task at hand by engaging in what I have dubbed as Leland's three R's.

**Recruit** - No doubt each of us knows at least one person that we can bring into the camp. Contact him. Invite him to your next meeting. Offer him a ride to that meeting. Assist him in documenting his genealogy. We should immediately take on an "Each One-Get One" line of attack. In doing so, this time next year your camp would double in size with the SC division having more than 6,000 members. At present I have 55 names on my "pending application list" with more coming in each day. Apparently this increased influx is the result of Sesquicentennial activities and it is imperative that we make contact with these folks as soon as we can.

**Reclaim** - This goes hand in hand with recruitment. Get a camp roster from a previous year. Pick a name of someone on inactive status. Contact him. Ask him if you may take him to your next meeting or project. Motivate and encourage him to get re-involved in your camp. Attempt to find out why he dropped out. There is no difference between reclaiming and recruiting. The end result is the same for both.

**Retain** - Retention is just as important as reclaiming and recruiting. It prevents us from losing another compatriot. This is the duty of each camp officer. Conduct judicious and effective meetings. Provide a historically accurate educational program at each meeting. More than 60 programs are now listed on the division website under speaker's bureau. Use this as your resource. If you have not done a program, develop one. Each Compatriot in each Camp should be assigned a task. Camp officers need to persuade each Compatriot that successful completion of their task is essential for the well-being of the camp. This will give each Compatriot a piece of ownership in the Camp.

James Webb served as Secretary of the U. S. Navy in 1987 and 88. After leaving this post, the citizens of Virginia sent him to the United States Congress. Senator Webb spoke these words, "To tar the sacrifices of the Confederate soldier as simple acts of racism, and reduce the battle flag under which he fought to nothing more than a symbol of a racist heritage is one of the great blasphemies of our modern age." He could say no truer words. The time has come for us to step up to the breastworks and hold the line. We must because no one else will.

Your obedient servant I remain,

*Leland*

## Sons of Confederate Veterans 2011 National Reunion

By Bill Norris

This year's Sons of Confederate Veterans National Reunion was held in Montgomery, AL on July 13th thru the 16th. It was hosted by the Captain Henry C. Semple Camp # 2002 of Montgomery.

The convention started on Thursday morning in the Embassy Ballroom where around 450 compatriots gathered for the opening ceremonies. A Confederate color guard presented the colors to the convention and the pledges were recited. Next dignitaries brought greetings from the UDC, the OCR, the Children of the Confederacy, and local officials, followed by the singing of Dixie. CIC Givens then took the podium and announced that we had Compatriots from all over the world in attendance including the Commander of a new SCV camp in Brazil. Following this announcement CIC Givens turned the floor over to the Past Virginia Division Commander John Sawyer who brought the gathering up to date on the ongoing fight to get individual stone markers for all the Confederate soldiers buried at Oakwood Cemetery in Richmond, a very important story that can be found elsewhere in this newsletter. Next Executive Director Ben Sewell gave his report on the state of the SCV and of our headquarters at Elm Springs. Ben was followed by Lt. Commander-in-Chief Kelly Barrow who addressed the convention about matters regarding growing and maintaining healthy camps. Reports followed from Adjutant-in-Chief Chuck Rand, Chief of Staff Jim Speicher, and Chaplain in Chief Mark Evans. ANV Councilman Gene Hogan spoke to the assembly about the SCV Sesquicentennial coin collection followed by Field Representative Jack Marlar who gave one of his fine recruiting talks. This concluded the first day's activities.

Day two started out with Past CIC Chuck McMichael informing the assembly about the next major Sesquicentennial event scheduled for the SCV. It will take place on February 25, 2012 in Richmond, VA, where we will gather and march down Monument Avenue in honor of our Confederate ancestors. Mark your calendars now and make plans to attend because we need to show the world just how important our ancestors are. Next Compatriot James Patterson of Murfreesboro Camp # 33 announced to the convention that his camp will be hosting the 2012 National Reunion to be held in Murfreesboro, TN, July 11th through the 14th and it will coincide with the anniversary of General Nathan Bedford Forrest's birthday on the 13th which is also the 150th anniversary of his famous raid on Murfreesboro in 1862. Also on the subject of conventions, the Convention Planning Committee recommended to the gathering that the 2014 National

Reunion be awarded to South Carolina's Tenth Brigade. The attendees voted in favor of the recommendation and the 2014 National convention will be held in Charleston, SC. Next Compatriot Kirk Lyons addressed the gathering on next year's Sam Davis Youth Camp to be held at the Woodsmen of the World Camp in Virginia on June 15th, 2012. After Compatriot Lyons, Compatriot Brag Bowling talked to the convention about the next Stephen D. Lee Institute which will take place in Savannah, GA, February 3rd through 5th, 2012, at the Desoto Hilton hotel. The subject for the institute will be "The Cost of Lincoln's War" and there will be the usual cast of distinguished speakers. Following Brag the new National JROTC Awards program was reported on by Compatriot Trip Wilson who told the contention that the SCV gave out 250 awards in 2011 with South Carolina and North Carolina giving out 165 of those. The program is now on the internet and can be accessed by searching "SCV JROTC Awards". Finally, Compatriot Robert Edwards reported to the convention on the work of the Graves Committee which now has 5,980 Confederate graves in our Graves Data Base. He also reported on the new National Guardian program.

Following the committee reports the gathering heard from each of the three armies with Army of the Trans Mississippi Commander Danny Honnoll reporting that the ATM now has 6,180 members and makes up 25% of the SCV. Army of Tennessee Commander Tom Strain reported that the AT now has 11,432 members and that we recently chartered a camp in Brazil. Commander Strain then introduced the commander of the new Brazilian camp who was given a standing round of applause by the attendees for making the long trip to Montgomery. Army of Northern Virginia Commander Frank Ernest announced that the AVN is producing an army medal that members can purchase and a new "Confederate Army Strong" bumper sticker based on the US Army slogan. Chief of Heritage Defense Tom Hiter spoke on the issue of getting VA head stones for Confederate graves and the problems of placing flags on Confederate graves in some VA cemeteries. He also reported on an issue with a US military veteran who had his Confederate flag removed from his room while he was a patient in a VA hospital. Next Tennessee Division Commander Mike Beck announced that the division was donating \$20,000.00 to the new Confederate Museum at Elm Springs and he challenged the other Divisions to do the same. Ben Sewell reported to the attendees that the museum was already receiving artifacts and then the California Division Commander Farrell Cooley announced that his division was donating \$3,000.00 to the museum. Compatriot Randy

See **Reunion**, on page 7





# SESQUICENTENNIAL — All ABOARD!

Celebrating 150 Years of Southern Pride

Jeff Antley  
Chairman, Sesquicentennial  
Committee



## Written In Stone

Your Sesquicentennial Committee has been hard at work for over the past two years.

The educational brochure, t-shirts, Secession Gala, and most recently the 150th anniversary of the firing on Ft. Sumter all have been a huge success on many levels. Media exposure and public awareness, has been extremely high and most of the reporting has been fair. People all over the world know of the bravery and sacrifice the people of South Carolina displayed in 1860-1861. As usual the SCV in South Carolina has lead the way and set the bar high for all others to reach as the country moves forward on other Sesquicentennial plans. It is humbling for me to work with such dedicated and motivated people to see these events be successful, they have all my thanks and appreciation.



To keep us leading the way your committee has put forth a bold plan to re dedicate all of the Confederate monuments throughout the State. Camps in the Division will have the great and honorable opportunity to plan and bring to the citizens of South Carolina the real reason for what we do in the SCV. Our monuments are our connection to the past. They give us a tangible item with which the community can use to remember and reflect on the honor and service of those that came before us. Your Brigade Commanders are currently assigning these activities and although some dedications have already been done we hope that you as members will be ready to serve or participate in the near future. To keep the membership and the public

at large informed, the Division Calendar will be the best place to keep up with the schedule of locations and events. I encourage you to visit the web site often as these events begin to appear on the calendar.

Finally, our ancestors for whom these monuments were installed are the very foundation on which the SCV was founded. Their achievements, losses, and their names were carved into these stone monuments so that all that they did would not be forgotten. The makers of these monuments chose stone because of its lasting ability and they knew that it would remain a testament for many generations to come. In most cases they chose a prominent place in town or in a cemetery to be a constant reminder. Too often we pass by these markers in our busy work days and forget to notice there beauty and significance.

It is your committee's hope that all members and non members alike will take this opportunity to muster behind this project and gain a better appreciation of these wonderful gifts left to us. Maybe one day we may all have our efforts "Written in Stone".



## — New Book Chronicles SC's Confederate Dead —



Bing O. Chambers, III

Since 1993, *Broken Fortunes* by Randolph Kirkland has been the most complete reference for South Carolina's casualties in the War Between the States, listing approximately 18,600 Palmetto troops who made the ultimate sacrifice. However, on the near horizon is a new work that will significantly expand that number. In addition, this work will provide anecdotal and biographical information about South Carolina's finest. According to Herbert "Bing" O. Chambers, III, improved research technologies and access to previously unexamined records made it possible for additional names to be found, along with an obsession for the work that had him working into the small hours of many mornings and traveling to every archive and library throughout the state for many years.

"I used *Broken Fortunes* as the basis of comparison. So, when a soldier is identified as a newly identified casualty, this means that he does not appear in *Broken Fortunes*. This means he likely doesn't appear anywhere else either because Mr. Kirkland did a great deal of research himself when preparing his fine work and consolidated separate casualty publications. New casualties are identified in the work by an asterisk."

Bing, due to his full-time work demands, spent a little better than 15 years on a part-time basis, from 1993 to 2008 or so, combing through previously untapped records, searching for the names of soldiers who died in the War but never listed in the several publications that have come down through the years. It all started in 1993 during a conversation at the old state archives on Senate St. with archivist Patrick McCauley, who off-handedly mentioned that the Compiled Service Records (CSR) had never been perused to discover if they might reveal the deaths of South Carolinians heretofore unknown. Immediately, Bing pulled the 1st SC Cavalry microfilm, studied every abstract entry for weeks, eventually finding over 40 soldiers who were not listed in any of the published sources. Approximately 4 years later, all 396 rolls of the CSR were completed and that unknown number had grown considerably, but the CSR turned out to be only the beginning. The focus then turned to equity, deed, tax, and probate records; will and estate records; church and cemetery records; regimental histories and diaries; published war-time letters; genealogical records; family histories, etc. The last 3 years have been spent organizing all of the handwritten notes and research into book form for publication.

The multi-volume series is titled, *And Were the Glory of*

*Their Times — The Men Who Gave their Lives in Defense of South Carolina and the Confederate States Nation in the War for Southern Independence.* A comprehensive work, it will include the all of the known soldiers as well as the newly discovered ones. Instead of simply listing them alphabetically, the soldiers are listed alphabetically within their company; the companies within their regiment; and the regiments within their brigade. This outline will enable the reader to get a picture of just how severely companies, regiments, and brigades suffered in the many campaigns they fought. Each regiment is introduced by a description of its history and the major battles in which it took part. Then the focus turns to the soldiers themselves.

Each soldier entry begins with personal and enlistment history, followed by how he met his death. It then includes, where determinable, the identity of his immediate family members. Where the soldier had brothers and fathers of military service age, their unit of service is identified along with whether they lived or died. Severe family losses are highlighted. In order to connect a soldier to his understanding of secession and self-determination as a natural birthright, his Revolutionary forebears are identified along with a brief mention of their service. When available, personal information is included, such as excerpts from pertinent letters to and from home; diary entries; mentions of him by officers or comrades, etc. In many cases, the soldiers' entries include a brief description from the *Official Records* of the battle in which he was killed or mortally wounded, so as to give the reader an idea of his movements that day and the horrific circumstances he braved before being brought down. All is sourced and includes a bibliography.

Each regimental section is concluded by a recapitulation of its losses and by two sections. One is titled "Inconclusive" and the other "Resolved." Where a conclusive determination could not be reached from the facts available concerning the assertion of a previously unknown soldier's death, then that soldier's story is entered in the Inconclusive section. Here, readers can consider the evidence as was found and conclude for themselves whether or not the soldier should be considered a casualty. The Resolved section contains the entries for soldiers who were reported to have died but records revealed they actually survived. An additional result of the research has been the correction of errant information about some of the soldiers and the expansion of information about some where little exists about them at present.

The artillery and cavalry volumes are about to be released. Approximately 658 artillerymen and 545 cavalrymen have been added to the list of South Carolina's losses. The infantry is a much larger project and is in the formatting process at present. The number of additional casualties found within the infantry is not being released by Bing for now, but suffice

it to say, it will be considerably more than the artillery and cavalry numbers.

"The greatest number of soldiers whose deaths were never acknowledged was discovered in the Compiled Service Records (CSR). The Confederate adjutant reports from which the CSR were created were captured at the end of the War and sealed away in the US War Department until they were organized and microfilmed many years later. So, while the public did have access to them during those early years if they made a trip to Washington, it was not at all easy to research the tons of original and probably unorganized documents."

Bing will also have a section of South Carolina citizens who died in the service of other states. "Many times, South Carolina companies and regiments would fill up to their allowed numbers. As a result, Palmetto men would cross neighboring state lines and enlist there. Also, Georgia and North Carolina paid a \$100 bounty whereas South Carolina paid only \$50. This was ample reason for some South Carolinians to cross the border to enlist. If they died in the service of that state, then they are as much a South Carolina casualty as those in South Carolina regiments."

Have all of our gallant South Carolinians who made the ultimate sacrifice now been discovered? "Not at all," says Bing, "there are many soldiers' records that end abruptly because of illness or wounds and absolutely no record of them can be found in any state from 1870 to 1920. Their immediate families can be found in South Carolina or elsewhere after the War, but they're missing from that core family."

"I ask that anyone in our SCV family who has information about an ancestor who was reportedly killed or died in the War but no evidence exists to substantiate it, it's just been passed down by family through the years; or whose ancestor just never came home, please let me know. Some of our South Carolinians died and no paperwork whatsoever was ever created to make note of it — not by an adjutant, a casualty report, nothing. The only way it's known is by the family that lost him, and they never responded to official requests for information during or after the War. My email is [pwdata@sc.rr.com](mailto:pwdata@sc.rr.com)."

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# Beaufort Volunteer Artillery Flag Comes Home

By Jody Henson, Gen. Richard H. Anderson Camp #47

On September 12th, Beaufort’s General Richard H. Anderson Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #47 welcomed back a piece of Beaufort’s military history with the return of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery (BVA) Flag.

The BVA had been guardians of the Lowcountry since 1776 and is one of the oldest artillery militia units in the colonies and United States having been active during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. On February 22, 1858, in honor of George Washington’s birthday, a new flag designed and purchased by the women of Beaufort, was presented to the local militia at the old Arsenal building. With war clouds gathering these dedicated women used that momentous date to present the BVA with its “colors” for use in anticipated battles.

The following article appeared in a March issue of the *Charleston Mercury*.

“Seaming from the ample folds of the banner was a white satin pendant, whereon were inscribed the names of the ladies who had contributed to the purchase of this elegant present. The following description itself is from the graceful pen of a lady.”

“The Banner presented by the ladies to the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, is of mazarine blue silk; on one side is the Palmetto tree, with appropriate devices, the arms of the state, and the motto *“ANIMIS OPIBUSQUE PARATI”* painted handsomely thereon. On the reverse, a field piece, mounted, with a suitable landscape in the background with the motto *“ONWARD AND UPWARD”* above, and the name of the Company below; the whole surmounted with heavy gold bullion fringe, with cord and tassels of the same material, mounted on a lance wood staff, with gilt spear-head ornamenting the summit”.

A little over three years later the flag saw its first action during the Battle of Port Royal on November 7, 1861. The unit was then commanded by Beaufort native Capt. Stephen Elliott who would go on to fame as a Major in charge of strengthening Fort Sumter after its surrender and later as a BG would be wounded at the Battle of the Crater. The local UDC Chapter #1349 is named for Elliott.

The flag was carried by Beaufort’s militia throughout the War Between the States and never surrendered. Reportedly the flag was carried home by one of the units

members covered and wrapped around his body. On May 20, 1896, Dr. Henry Middleton Stuart of Beaufort, Captain of the unit at wars end, sent the flag to the Confederate Relic Room (CRR) when they were requesting items for display. The flag is one of the museum’s oldest holdings. Capt. Stuart incidentally was elected the first commander of the Gen. R.H. Anderson UCV Camp formed in 1897, Camp #47’s predecessor. Capt. Stuart indicated the flag’s



Beaufort Volunteer Artillery Flag

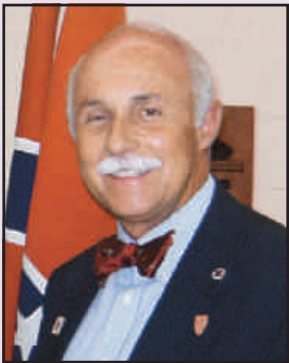
center section may have been damaged by closely bursting shells, however analysis was not supportive of this account. Deterioration of paint on silk over time is a common malady of our precious flags that remained in our possession and under consideration for future conservation by the

CRR. It was discovered that the flag had been mounted upside down and backward over the past one hundred plus years when first examined by the conservation company.

After the war the unit was formally organized once again and was called to action during World Wars I and II. It was eventually absorbed into the S.C. Army National Guard and is the antecedent of the current Beaufort 131st Military Police.

Through the efforts of 9th Brigade SC SCV Flag Committee member Jody Henson and the Anderson Camp, the BVA flag recently went through an extensive \$14,000.00 conservation program which was funded equally by the Camp and the Historic Beaufort Foundation (HBF). Donations were provided by camp members, Steven Elliott Chapter #1349 United Daughters of the Confederacy, Palmetto Soldiers Relief Society, 10th SC Ladies Auxiliary and the many individual supporters of the SCV and HBF.

Confederate Relic Room Director Allen Roberson and Curator Rachel Cockrell unveiled the flag to the Richard H. Anderson Camp at their September meeting in appreciation of their contributions and the following day delivered the flag to HBF’s Verdier House museum where it will remain on display in a room dedicated to the history of this historical unit during Beaufort’s Tri Centennial celebration.



## HERITAGE DEFENSE REPORT

John Sutton

Chairman, Heritage Defense Committee

### Deo Vindice Resurgam!

Recall, if you will please, two years ago, September 2009. The Colcock Camp in Ridgeland, SC set up as a vendor at a festival in Hardeeville, SC whereupon the mayor demanded the Camp strike their colors. The Camp refused to do so but stood their ground, even with police presence and the imminent threat of arrest, and the city backed down.

Fast forward now to September 2011, to the same festival. This time, the Camp was welcomed! Many city and council members stopped by their booth to ensure that they were not harassed, and that everything was peaceful. According to Camp Commander Webb Horry, this was the best year ever for both recruiting and fundraising! Commander Horry and the Colcock Camp are to be highly commended for their work. These results most certainly honour our Confederate forebears both in mirroring their demeanor and in waiting patiently for a vindicating outcome. By way of analysis, one primary reason the Camp was well received was the manner in which the original situation was handled. By showing resolve with restraint while acting honourably and decently during the original “unpleasantness” two years ago, the Camp kept the moral high ground and established in the eyes of that community the righteousness of our Cause.

Heritage defense is more than just responding to attacks, it is also “presenting the true history of the South...” Third

Brigade Cdr. Kirk Carter reports that this year’s annual York Confederate Heritage Youth had over 100 attendees, with nine instructors giving multiple classes on Southron heritage, and more re-enactors giving Living History presentations than ever before.

This is where I believe the future of heritage defense work is the most fruitful, and I intend to write more on this subject for the next issue.

As a reminder, I have set up a designated e-mail address for SC Division Heritage issues. Please contact me at [scheritagedefense@hotmail.com](mailto:scheritagedefense@hotmail.com). I look forward to hearing from you, and I stand ready to serve you and your camps!

The men who wore the Grey for us surely are proud and grateful for our efforts.

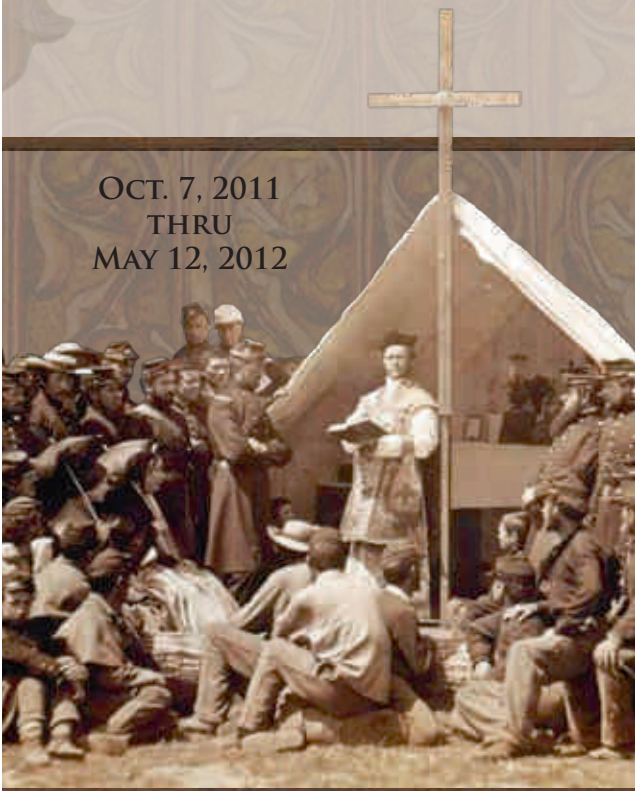
I remain in the Service of King Jesus,

For the Cause:

John M. Sutton, Chairman  
Heritage Defense Committee  
South Carolina Division



## THROUGH FIERY TRIALS RELIGION IN THE CIVIL WAR



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ANNUAL DIXIE CLUB RECRUITING AWARD  
Anderson Langdale  
Michael Couch  
Ken Thrasher  
Terry Carter  
Joey Preston

ANNUAL GRAVES AWARD  
Jamie Graham

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S AWARD  
Donald Livingston  
Mark A. Simpson  
Dean Stevens  
Chris Sullivan  
Dennis Todd

LEADERSHIP AWARD  
Jeff Antley  
Gene Hogan  
Chris Sullivan

COMMENDATION MEDAL  
Basil Ammons  
Marvin Baxley  
Ben Bunting  
Richard Donnelly  
Hubert Haas

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL  
Will Brown  
Terry Carter  
Brian Cisco  
David Davis  
Bob Dill  
Timothy Hilton  
Sidney Jones, III  
Alvin Mack  
Clyde Wilson

Jefferson Davis Silver Chalice  
(THE SCV HIGHEST AWARD)  
Commander-in-Chief  
Michael Givens

General Stand Watie Award  
H.L. Hunley Camp –  
Summerville, SC

#### DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

Jeff Antley  
Ricky Badger  
Charles Botts, Jr.  
Woodrow Brown, III  
Randall Burbage  
Terry Carter  
Mark Clark  
Dr. John Cook  
John Couch  
Stephen Douglas  
Mark W. Evans  
James Graham, Jr.  
Jody Henson  
Gene Hogan  
Albert Jackson  
Wayne Jones  
Cibby Krell  
Donald Livingston  
Bill Norris  
Carl Potter  
David Rentz  
Edward Rowell  
Mark A. Simpson  
Dean Stevens  
Ken Thrasher  
Dennis Todd  
Noel West  
Joe Willis

#### BEST CAMP

Army Of Northern Virginia  
- Litchfield 132

Rev. J. William Jones  
Christian Service Award  
Chaplain-in-Chief,  
Mark W. Evans

GROUP AWARDS  
National Historic Project  
Camp Winner

General Ellison Capers Camp #  
1212 – Moncks Corner

Dewitt Smith Jobe Award  
– BEST DIVISION NEWSLETTER

Palmetto Partisan Journal  
South Carolina Division –  
Bill Norris, Editor-in-Chief

Congratulations  
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Congratulations to  
all award recipients!



# Thoughts On Jackson And Lee — By Rev. Robert Slimp

Every January, all over the South Southerners meet to raise a glass to toast the birthdays of Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, our two greatest military heroes. Of course we toast them in other months as well, but Lee’s birthday is January 19th and Jackson’s is January 21st.

No other 19th century American general comes close to matching their battlefield accomplishments. Lee and Jackson are universally admired and their tactics are still studied in all major military academies of the world.

Following the War for Southern Independence, Lee was showered with offers of lucrative jobs both in his own country and the United Kingdom. Unlike today’s lesser generals who leap at book contracts and fat fees as speakers and CEO’s, Lee refused to profit from the fame earned at the expense of so many young men’s lives. He turned down all the gifts and prestigious job offers and instead accepted the position of President of Washington College (now Washington and Lee). His salary was \$1,500 per year.

Americans in all regions would do well to recommend Lee’s life as a model for their sons. He was tall, handsome,

and brilliant. He finished second in his class at West Point without a single demerit. He married Mary Custis, a direct descendant of George Washington, and again, unlike some of our leaders these days, kept his wedding vows and loved and cherished his wife.

Lee was a hero long before the South seceded from the Union. He was a hero of the Mexican War and showed such sterling character, both in war and as Superintendent of West Point, that he was first choice of the Lincoln regime to lead the Yankee armies in their invasion of the South. Now think for a moment what a decision Lee faced. He was a professional soldier, and he was being offered the highest position that a professional could hope for. Furthermore, as a professional soldier, he must



have known that the Confederate States would be out manned, outgunned, out railroaded, and out industrialized almost from the beginning. He also knew that within a very few months the Southern coast would be blockaded and, without a miracle, would lose the unequal contest. A lesser man would have put ambition first and accepted the offered position. But Lee could not bear to make war on his native state of Virginia, which he considered to be his county, and where all his friends lived. He declined the offer and resigned his commission. Instead, he accepted the position of commander of all Virginia forces and later, the commander of the Army of Northern Virginia.

He showed such brilliance on the battlefield that he is ranked among the greats in the history of mankind. Indeed, his tactical genius kept the South

See **Jackson and Lee**, on page 7

## Slavery, cont. from page 1

Representative David Kilgore of Indiana, in arguing for its adoption, reminded his fellow Republicans that they had always repudiated the notion of interfering with slavery in the South, and that he was “willing that the principle shall be engraved upon the Mountain rocks, to endure for all time.”<sup>3</sup> Senator Steven Douglas, one of Senate’s most enthusiastic supporters of the resolution, characterized the Corwin Amendment as evidence that the North was neither hostile to the South nor to its domestic institution of slavery: “if the northern states will by three forth majority come forward and insert this clause in the Constitution, it proves conclusively that there is no such sentiment [in] the North.”<sup>4</sup>

Both men got what they wanted. The resolution passed the House on February 28, 1861 and the Senate on March 3, 1861. In an unusual move, Democratic President James Buchanan signed the Amendment that same day, his last day in office.<sup>5</sup>

In his inaugural address on March 4, 1861—the day following the amendments passage in the Senate—Abraham Lincoln said:

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution—which amendment, however, I have not seen—has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service.... [H]olding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.<sup>6</sup>

Thirteen days later Lincoln sent a copy of the amendment to the governors of all the states, including those states that were out of the Union,<sup>7</sup> an action that can only be interpreted as a lobbying effort to affect the passage of the amendment.<sup>8</sup> His efforts failed. None of the states that had left the Union returned. In fact, four of the eight slave states contemplating secession during the attempted compromise would eventually leave the Union, bringing the total number of independent states to eleven.

### The Emancipation Proclamation

Much has been made of what Lincoln’s *Emancipation Proclamation* actually did (or didn’t do), but little has been said of what it *intended* to do. As “fit and necessary war measure” to suppress the “rebellion,” its purpose was not to end slavery, but to end the war.

When the final draft of the proclamation was issued on September 22, 1862, it provided a 100 day window before it was to go into effect, *viz.*, January 1, 1863. During that time those states or parts of states which were designated as being “in rebellion against the United States” could, through their own actions, preserve slavery in their own territory by returning to the Union. If any or all of the States comprising the Confederate States of America would have complied with the conditions enumerated in the proclamation, they would have extricated themselves completely from the threat of abolition, yet no state did.

While Union apologists would have us believe that Lincoln’s position on slavery evolved during the war, the facts do not support this conclusion. The *Emancipation Proclamation* was nothing more than an echo of the *Corwin Amendment* which put forth the preservation of slavery as an enticement to woo the wayward states back into the fold of the Union. The difference, however, was that this offer was free from the constraints of the legislative process and/or the adoption of it in sufficient numbers by the other states.

Although the Emancipation Proclamation has been hailed as a great moral achievement, one wonders how this interpretation came about. It did not free one single slave where it was intended to have an effect, namely, the

Confederate States that *were not* under Union control, and it held in bondage all those slaves residing in those states or parts of states that *were* under Union control. In fact, an honest reading of the actual document reveals that it was nothing more than an offer to perpetuate slavery.

If the intention of the document was to free any slave whatsoever, then those slaves in the occupied areas of the Confederacy could have been set free at once. Of course, Lincoln could have freed the slaves in the Union States as well, but the document is clear that only those states or regions “in rebellion” were to be effected by the proclamation.

If the intention of the document was to free the slaves in the Southern Confederacy, then the 100 day provision would have been counter productive. After all, there was nothing preventing the South from accepting the terms of the offer, thereby ending the long and bloody conflict with slavery left intact.

The moral content attributed to the Emancipation Proclamation results from the Confederacy’s failure to comply with its demands, thus triggering an emancipation that, according to the myth, freed the slaves, but according to the facts, did no such thing.

Ask yourself this question: How would the Emancipation Proclamation be viewed today if the Southern States had chosen differently?

### Slavery in the Territories

Because we have been conditioned to view the extension of slavery into the territories as a moral issue, it is necessary to deviate from our focus on slavery in the states and consider, briefly, the issue of slavery in the territories.

It is an undisputed fact that Lincoln was inflexible and unwavering in his opposition to the expansion of slavery into the territories. In this regard Lincoln was *anti-slavery*. His opposition to slavery in the territories, however, had nothing to do with the actual institution of slavery. Insofar as Lincoln was in favour of keeping the territories free, it was to keep them *free* for white immigration and *free* from black immigration. According to Lincoln,

The whole nation is interested that the best use shall be made of these territories. We want them for the homes of *free white people*. This they cannot be, to any considerable extent, *if slavery shall be planted within them*.<sup>9</sup>

In Lincoln’s view the presence of “Negros” in any capacity would pose a threat to the white worker. This was not merely a position of political expediency, for Lincoln it was a *moral* imperative. “Is it not rather our *duty*,” he rhetorically asked, “to make labor more respectable by preventing *all black competition*, especially in the territories?”<sup>10</sup>

Lincoln’s position on the territories had nothing to do with whether slavery was right or wrong, but only with—to use a modern expression—his “racism.”<sup>11</sup>

### Conclusion

As to the question of how the war was about slavery, I must admit that I haven’t a clue what such a claim can possibly mean. Maybe it was. Certainly slavery played a part in the conflict, yet several questions remain...

Was the war about slavery because some of the Southern States seceded, in part, because they perceived the election and ascendancy of Lincoln to the presidency as a threat to the institution?

If so, then how do we deal with the fact that Congress passed a resolution that would have expressly and permanently removed the perceived threat by amending the Constitution itself? How do we deal with the fact that Lincoln was in favour of its passage, supported it in public,

and promoted its passage in private during his first days in office? How do we deal with the fact that the perceived threat to slavery was gone before Fort Sumter and the second wave of Southern states seceded?

Was the war about slavery because the South wanted to preserve the institution for themselves, to protect it from the machinations of the federal government?

If so, then against whom were they fighting? Given the Corwin Amendment that preceded the war and the Emancipation Proclamation that occurred during the war, both of which offered the preservation of slavery in exchange for re-entering the Union, why was there a fight to begin with? Why did the fight continue as long as it did?

Was the war about slavery because of the threat of having slavery excluded from the territories?

If so, why did the Southern States secede from the Union, thus removing themselves voluntarily from any claim to these territories? How is it that they expected to gain access to territories controlled by a country with whom they had just separated? How could this further their cause? Furthermore, how is it that the movement to prevent slavery in the territories by Lincoln and others is viewed as a great moral accomplishment held over and against the “racist” South when, in fact, the opposite was the case?

If it is intended, as I suspect it to be, to be a moral criticism of the motives and actions of the Confederate states or to give a moral justification for the actions of the Union, then I think we ought to take the time to ask the people making this claim, given the foregoing, exactly *how the war was about slavery*.

I, for one, would love to know.

### (Endnotes)

<sup>1</sup> The fugitive slave clause of the US Constitution was also a factor referenced in some of the secession documents, but the point became mute once actual separation occurred. For this reason, I have chosen to omit it in this article.

<sup>2</sup> “H.J.R. No. 80.” *12 United Statues at Large, 36th Congress, 2nd Session, 1861*, 251.

<sup>3</sup> Quoted in A. Christopher Bryant’s “Stopping time: the pro-slavery and ‘irrevocable’ thirteenth amendment,” *Harvard Journal of Law & Public Policy*, 26.2, (Spring 2003), 522

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 528

<sup>5</sup> Harp Week. *Slavery and the Secession Crises*. <http://13thamendment.harpweek.com/HubPages/CommentaryPage.asp?Commentary=02CorwinAmend> (Accessed 26 September 2011)

Note: The Constitution does not require presidential approval for proposed amendments.

<sup>6</sup> *Lincoln’s Inaugurals, Addresses and Letters (Selections)*. <http://www.archive.org/stream/lincolnsinaugura14274gut/14274.txt> (Accessed 26 September 2011)

<sup>7</sup> Lupton, John A. “Lincoln and the Corwin Amendment.” <http://www.lib.niu.edu/2006/ih060934.html> (Accessed 26 September 2011)

<sup>8</sup> Lupton argues (See *ibid.*) that the letters do not expressly endorse the amendment (despite Lincoln’s remarks to the contrary cited in the first inaugural) and that even if he did, his views on slavery evolved from that time and these letters only serve to underscores Lincoln’s evolution toward emancipation. It is my argument, however, that Lincoln’s view on slavery was consistent thought the war.

<sup>9</sup> Lincoln, Abraham. “Speech on the Kansas-Nebraska Act,” 16 October 1854. *Documents for the Study of American History*. <http://www.vlib.us/amdocs/texts/kansas.html> (Accessed 30 September 2011, italics added)

<sup>10</sup> Lincoln, Abraham. *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, Vol III. Ed. Roy P. Basler, (11 vols.) Rutgers, 1955, 79 (Italics added)

<sup>11</sup> For a detailed work on the issue of Lincoln, race, and slavery, I highly recommend Lenore Bennett, Jr.’s *Forced Into Glory: Abraham Lincoln’s White Dream* (Chicago: Johnson Publishing Company, 2000). Mr. Bennett is an African-American scholar, author, historian, and former executive editor of *Ebony Magazine*.



was formed. The ladies helped sponsor the first known Memorial Day on May 10, 1866. Robert E. Lee was asked to be the speaker at the program but declined. Reporting on the event, The Richmond Dispatch noted the disgraceful condition of the cemetery by reporting that.....

“All was bright, beauteous, and lovely except the graves of the poor Confederate soldiers; and they, sinking out of sight, with shattered headboards, overgrown by weeds and rank grasses, showed too plainly the extend of that paralysis of mind and soul from which our people are now awakening.”

The Memorial Association began fundraising to improve Oakwood and convinced the state to provide at a minimum the small stone blocks found today in the Confederate section. These 6 inch by 6 inch blocks each contain 3 numbers, each number representing one Confederate soldier. Each block has no identifying information or dates and serves solely to delineate the location of the graves. By 1868, the ladies began replacing the initial wooden markers with two inch thick oval top white painted wooden headboards to mark each soldier’s grave with the expectation of permanent stone upright markers.

In 1930, the Commonwealth passed legislation placing the graves at Oakwood into the state perpetual care program. A small per grave appropriation for maintenance was provided to the City of Richmond as caretaker of the cemetery. Also, the law requires the Governor to visit the cemetery on an annual basis for inspections.

As memories of the war faded, the cemetery continued its steady decline. The small stone blocks were damaged and pushed out of place by mowing operations. Weeds and brush were commonplace. The cemetery was at low ebb. By 1995, the Mayor of Richmond was actively engaged in attempting to sell Oakwood to outside concerns, helping to lead to the downfall of Mayor Leonidas Young. Attempts were made in

the Virginia General Assembly to get the Commonwealth to take over the failed efforts of the City of Richmond. Governor Allen blocked this effort, leaving Oakwood defenseless. The Virginia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans had seen enough and began making the restoration of Oakwood its primary concern. After a failed attempt by an independent group, the Oakwood Trust, to improve Oakwood, in 2005 the Sons were ready to take over. With the support of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the SCV developed a finely tuned restoration plan which would include capital improvements in the cemetery, upright markers for each soldier, and maintenance of the Confederate section, saving the City an estimated \$30,000 in lawn mowing and maintenance fees. The initial plan fell on deaf ears with the Wilder administration but with the help of public minded officials such as Delegate Delores McQuinn and Kathleen Kilpatrick, Mayor Jones acquiesced and a partnership plan was signed.

The ultimate goal of the plan was primarily to provide upright markers for each soldier and replace the numbered blocks. Also, the SCV has pledged to restore the existing monuments in the cemetery, having already restored the Soldiers Monument and will soon restore the century old Gazebo. Completion of the cemetery would help to make Oakwood a national tourist attraction and something every Richmonder could take pride in. The SCV has received many donations including the generous gift of the South Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans to restore the grave of South Carolina soldier Lt. Duncan Campbell Stafford.

It seemed that Oakwood was on the verge of becoming the Arlington National Cemetery of Confederate cemeteries and a tourist attraction for the City of Richmond. One major obstacle remains. The Veterans Administration is in charge

of providing Confederate markers. Public law makes it quite clear that since 1906 the Confederate veteran is an American veteran and eligible for a government marker. The VA also has a specifically identifiable Confederate marker. However, upon application for the markers, the Veterans Administration rejected the request with a variety of excuses. It was not a matter of money. It was obvious that the VA had reversed its decade’s old policy of supplying Confederate markers at Oakwood. Their main rationale was that the small numbered markers were “sufficient marking” for a Confederate at Oakwood. This violates their own policy that a gravesite is considered “sufficiently marked for VA purposes” when it lists the name of the soldier, death date and unit. Oakwood’s small blocks contain no such identifying information.

The SCV is in the process of appealing the VA decision. As an ally, Virginia Senator James Webb, has fully supported the appeal. Senator Webb is a high ranking member of the Armed Services Committee and also has significant Confederate ancestry. The appeal will be heard within the next two months.

The men at Oakwood have been ignored and forgotten for nearly 150 years. They did not seek war and certainly had rich hopes for their lives. Instead, their lives were sacrificed on battlefields defending their country and the City of Richmond. The Sons of Confederate Veterans, if they have any purpose, is to uphold the good name of the Confederate soldier and see to it that they are properly honored and remembered. Our nearly 15 year fight to save Oakwood and mark the graves is something which gives me great pride as it should every SCV member.

*Compatriot Brag Bowling is a Past SCV National Adjutant-in-Chief, Past ANV Commander and Past Virginia Division Commander. He currently serves as Chairman of the SCV’s Stephen Dill Lee Institute.*

Reunion, cont. from page 3

Burbage then reported to the convention on the restoration of the H. L. Hunley submarine. Randy first presented a DVD of the Secession Ball held in Charleston this past December to CIC Givens for the SCV archives then he told the gathering that the Hunley had been righted in its holding tank and after the removal of the outside concretion, the process of stabilizing the metal hull would start and likely take about seven years to complete. Just before the convention adjourned for the second day CIC Givens spoke about media remarks regarding recent Sesquicentennial events and the biased coverage that we had received.

At the close of the second days business meeting many of the attendees went to the Awards Luncheon which was held outside the convention center in a large tent. After eating lunch the National awards were handed out by CIC Givens and the SC Division was well represented. Of great interest to this publication was the DeWitt Smith Jobe award for the best Division newsletter in the SCV. We are proud to report that the Palmetto Partisan was the recipient of this prestigious award for the third year in a row. Among other awards of interest to the SC Division are the Jefferson Davis Silver Chalice, the highest award in the SCV, which was given to CIC Michael Givens and the Best Camp in the Army of Northern Virginia was awarded to Litchfield Camp # 132. The list of SC camps and Compatriots receiving awards is too numerous to mention here but a complete list follows this article. Congratulations to all those recipients.

Day three started out with the attendees going to their respective army meetings. ANV Commander Ernest asked that every camp set up a camp email address to simply the distribution of information between the army and the camps. He also spoke about the new Army medal and the new bumper stickers. He addressed the problems concerning grave stones at Oakwood Cemetery and ANV Councilman Gene Hogan announced work to improve the army’s website anv.scv.org. Commander Ernest told the group about the new Russell Darden Scholarship Fund and announced that the next army meeting would be in Gettysburg on September 24th and 25th. This concluded the army meetings and the groups reassembled to start the final day’s main meeting.

The third day’s main meeting began with voting on three resolutions that the convention was requested to consider. The first was to thank the Captain Henry C. Semple Camp # 2002 for hosting this year’s convention. The second resolution was to endorse the Blue Gray Alliance’s Battle of Sharpsburg re-enactment which will take place next year and the third was to request that all American veterans groups recognize the SCV. All three resolutions passed. Next Compatriot Nelson Winbush, who is black, announced to the convention that he had been interviewed regarding the convention by a local TV reporter and that he felt it was one of the best interviews he has had. Compatriot Winbush received a standing ovation from the assembly for his efforts on behalf of the SCV. AOT Cmdr. Tom Strain then auctioned off the First National Flag from the Jefferson Davis inauguration re-enactment held in Montgomery in February. It was won by ATM Cmdr. Danny Honnoll for \$800.00. Following the auction CIC Givens presented the Chaplains Award to our Chaplain-in-Chief Mark Evans. Finally, for the last announcement of the 2011 convention CIC Givens informed the attendees of a new program he is instituting called “The Vision 2016”. The goals of this program are to have 50,000 members in the SCV and to make the SCV the pre-eminent authority on Southern Heritage and American Liberty by the end of 2016. The attendees were then asked to separate into small groups to discuss the best ways to achieve these goals. After 15 minutes of brainstorming suggestions from each group were submitted to be reviewed later by The Vision 2016 committee. CIC Givens promised that we will be hearing more about this program in the near future. The convention closed with a prayer from Chaplain-in-Chief Evans, the removal of the flags and SC Division Commander Mark Simpson led the gathering in the singing of Dixie.



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Jackson and Lee, cont. from page 6

- alive much longer than would otherwise have been possible, especially after the loss of his brilliant “right arm, Stonewall Jackson, who was virtually Lee’s equal and also a strong Christian.

- When his Chief of Staff, Major Robert Dabney, asked Jackson why he was not afraid of death in battle he replied, “My sovereign God will allow me to live as long as it is His will. For this reason, I feel as much peace with Him in battle as when I am at home in bed. I have known Him from the moment He saved me through the Grace of His Son, Jesus Christ”. More than one of Lee’s generals said, “As a soldier, the men respected him, as a man, they loved him.”
- During the conflict he shared the hardships of the men, often sleeping on the ground. Any presents sent to him were passed along to his men. He wore a plain uniform. He never spoke ill of anyone, even his enemies. He always gave God credit for his victories but he always accepted personal responsibility for his few defeats.

- Lee, like his dear friend Jackson, was a devout Christian. He often said, when the subject of his faith came up, “I am nothing but a poor sinner trusting in Jesus Christ for my salvation.” He said of God, “I only tremble for my country when I hear of confidence expressed in me. I know too well from my weakness, that our only hope is in God.”

- His son tells a story that illustrates how revered he was. After the war Lee’s sons answered a knock on their front door in Lexington. They found a big Irish sergeant still wearing his old Confederate uniform. He heard that Lee and his family didn’t have enough to eat and having served with him throughout the war he was carrying a big basket of good food. He could not stand that thought. Lee’s sons were assuring him that no one was hungry when General Lee came to the door. Lee convinced the sergeant that he would only accept the gift if he could give it to the wounded men in the hospital. The sergeant grabbed Lee in a big bear hug and said with tears streaming down his face, “Goodbye, General Lee and God bless ye, You’re still thinking of your men and we all love ye for it.”

Make ready today to attend your Camp's Lee-Jackson banquet in January!





# Legion of Merit Awarded to SCV's Top Soldier

By Jeff O'Cain

On Thursday, 8 September 2011 at the US Embassy in Djibouti on the Horn of Africa, Rear Admiral (RDML) Michael Franken, Commander of Combined Joint Task Force - Horn of Africa, awarded the nation's sixth highest decoration, the *Legion of Merit*, to SCV Compatriot US Army Colonel Bill Hollingsworth. The decoration is given for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services and achievements."



Col. Hollingsworth with his Legion of Merit certificate and medal displayed.

As many in the SC Division and throughout the SCV Confederation have known, Bill has served our nation with distinction thankfully surviving 5 tours in the war zone: 2 in Iraq, 2 in Afghanistan, 1 in Djibouti. He now serves as the US military attaché to the world's newest country, the Republic of South Sudan.

The *PPJ* reported last on Bill's exceptional military service in the June 2008 issue where he proudly showed his Confederate spirit by displaying a large ANV flag inside one of Saddam's palaces in Baghdad. The Flag is always with Bill!

An SCV Compatriot for over 20 years and having served as Camp Commander in '97-'98 of the Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp #273 in Columbia, Bill returns to a Camp meeting now and then to recharge his

"Confederate batteries" for his next deployment in the War on Terror whenever and wherever that may take him.

*Speaking certainly for the entire Division, the PPJ staff bids you God's speed and a safe return home. We are, to every last man in the Division, so very proud of your service to our country and honored to count you as one of our own! We hope to see you at a Camp meeting real soon, Bill!!*



At Saddam's palace in Baghdad.

Merry Christmas to all and Peace on Earth



"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish."

*The Charge* is the official "Mission Statement of the Sons of Confederate Veterans"

*Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee*


Commander General, United Confederate Veterans Reunion at New Orleans, 1906



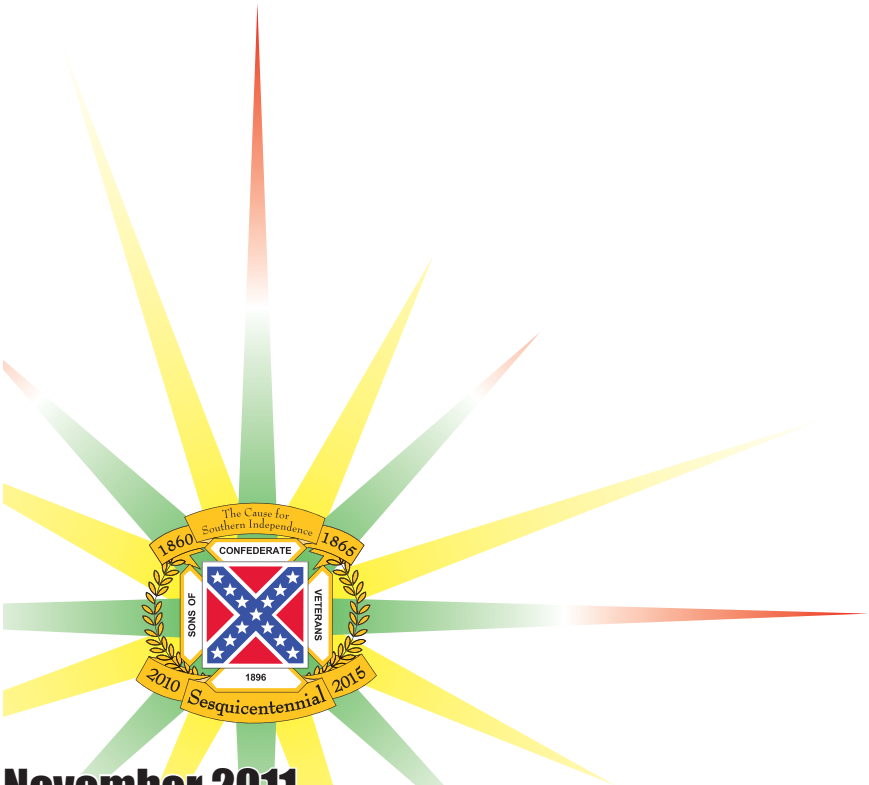
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